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M/11

URBAN DISTRICT OF LLANRWST

ANNUAL

HEALTH REPORT

1960



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To the Chairman and Members of the Llanrwst Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Health Report for the year 1960.

The Public Health Inspector and I wish to thank you Mr. Chairman, the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees and Members of the Council for the assistance we have received during the year. We also thank the Officials and Members of the staff for their ready assistance at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS

Medical Officer of Health.

The Chairmen of the Council and Committees during the year were as follows:-

Chairman of the Council - Clr. R. W. Roberts.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee - Clr. J. S. Astley.

Chairman of the Housing Committee - Clr. R. O. Williams.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the District .....	1,321 (acres).
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1960) .....	2,620
Number of inhabited houses .....	843
Rateable Value (1.4.60) .....	£30,397
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£117

The estimated population of the Urban District in 1960 was 2,620 compared with 2,600 in 1959, an increase of 20.



DEATHS.

Comparability Factor ..... 0.66

		England and Wales, 1960.	1959.	1960.
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) .....	11.5		18.46	14.50
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population) .....	-		14.95	9.57
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 population) .....	-		0.38	0.38
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still births) .....	19.7		22.72	26.32
Maternal Mortality rate .....	0.39		NIL	NIL
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ...	21.7		NIL	NIL
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 legitimate live births) .....	-		NIL	NIL
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births) .....	-		NIL	NIL
Neo-natal Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) first 4 weeks .....	15.6		NIL	NIL
Early neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ....	-		-	NIL
Perinatal Mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births) .....	-		-	NIL



The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year. The number of deaths which occurred in 1959 is shown in the first column for comparison.

	1959	1960		
	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Poliomyelitis .....	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory .....	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Other .....	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic diseases .....	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria .....	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough .....	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections .....	-	-	-	-
Measles .....	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	-	-	-
Malignant diseases - Stomach .....	2	2	1	1
Lungs, bronchus ....	1	-	-	-
Breast .....	1	-	-	-
Uterus .....	-	-	-	-
Other .....	1	4	1	3
Total Cancer deaths .....	5	6	2	4
Leukemia .....	-	-	-	-
Diabetes .....	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ..	4	10	2	8
Coronary diseases .....	5	6	4	2
Hypertension with heart diseases .....	1	1	-	1
Other heart diseases .....	14	7	3	4
Other circulatory diseases .....	-	-	-	-
Influenza .....	2	-	-	-
Pneumonia .....	3	1	1	-
Bronchitis .....	1	3	2	1
Other respiratory diseases .....	1	1	1	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	-	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	1	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	3	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	-	-	-	-
Maternal causes .....	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations .....	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	5	1	-	1
Motor vehicle accidents .....	-	-	-	-
All other accidents .....	-	-	-	-
Suicide .....	2	-	-	-
Homicide .....	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES .....	48	38	15	23







The deaths occurred in the following age groups:-

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females</u>
Under 1 year .....	-	-	-
1 - 10 years .....	-	-	-
10 - 20 years .....	-	-	-
20 - 30 years .....	-	-	-
30 - 40 years .....	-	-	-
40 - 50 years .....	-	-	-
50 - 60 years .....	5	2	3
60 - 70 years .....	4	2	2
70 - 80 years .....	12	5	7
80 - 90 years .....	13	4	9
90 years and over .....	4	2	2
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>

There were 38 deaths during the year compared with 48 the previous year, giving a death rate of 9.57 compared with 14.95 in 1959. Of these deaths, 33 occurred in persons aged 60 years and over.

Six of these deaths (3 Males and 3 Females) occurred at Bryn Derwen and 7 (4 Males and 3 Females) at Dolanog - both addresses being Homes for the Aged.

There were no deaths due to tuberculosis compared with 1 the previous year.

One death was due to pneumonia compared with 3 in 1959 but there were no deaths due to influenza compared with 2 the previous year.

There were no other deaths due to infectious diseases.

There were 3 deaths due to bronchitis compared with 1 the previous year.

Deaths from cancer totalled 6 compared with 5 in 1959. None of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung but one should still remember that there is a relationship between smoking and lung cancer. Cigarette smoking has a significant effect in impairing the function of the lungs and there is little doubt that it is one of the chief factors in the cause of lung cancer. The death rate from lung cancer is increasing continually throughout the country and it is significant that there are more smokers amongst lung cancer patients than amongst other patients. The mortality rises with the number of cigarettes smoked.

There were no accidental deaths during the year and no suicidal or homicidal deaths, but it is as well to draw attention to the fact that accidents do occur in the homes. As one gets older there is loss of vision, the brain slows down and often the balance is disturbed. Everything should be done to ease the lot of the aged - the stairs and steps should be well lit, litter should not be left about and long cords connecting lamps, electric fires, etc. should be avoided. Floors should not be slippery and mats and carpets should be tacked down.

Fires - gas and electric as well as coal fires.- should be well guarded. Electric flexes should be examined periodically and any fraying of the cord should be seen to. Gas taps and piping on stoves and fires should also be seen to at frequent intervals.

The attention of the general public should be drawn to these points.



Still-Birth Rate,

The Still-Birth rate (per 1,000 live and still births) was 26.32 compared with 22.72 for 1959 and 19.7 for England and Wales. The actual number of still-births was 1.

Infant Deaths.

There were no infant deaths during the year giving an Infant Mortality Rate of NIL, the same as in 1959 compared with 21.7 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of NIL, the same as in 1959 compared with 0.39 for England and Wales.

BIRTHS.

Comparability Factor ..... 1.16

Actual number of births registered ..... 2 (1 Male and 1 Female)

Number of births relating to residents ..... 37 (23 Males and 14 Females)

There is no maternity hospital in the district and mothers are admitted to hospitals outside the area for their confinement.

The births were classified as follows:-

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate .....	20	12	32
Illegitimate .....	3	2	5
	<u>England and</u>		
	<u>Wales. 1960</u>	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1960.</u>
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population) .....	17.1	16.54	14.12
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)..	-	19.18	16.37
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births and still- births ...	-	4.88	13.16





# INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1960, arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified during 1959 is given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Disease.	1959 Total	1960 Total	AT AGES						
			Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	6 - 15 years	16 - 25 years	26 - 45 years	46 - 65 years	65 years and over
Scarlet Fever	19	15	-	3	10	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	10	5	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	31	1	8	11	6	5	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total .....	36	52	1	14	23	6	5	1	-

The total number of cases of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) notified during the year was 52 compared with 36 cases in 1959. The increase in the number of cases notified was due to the fact that 31 cases of dysentery were notified compared with one case the previous year. These cases occurred in June and July and were probably associated with cases which occurred in adjoining areas. Extensive investigations were carried out, but the source of infection was not found.

Apart from the cases notified as dysentery, several cases of diarrhoea have occurred in the district. These may have been mild cases of dysentery but as no medical treatment was sought, no bacteriological examinations were carried out.

No cases of food poisoning were notified compared with 4 cases in 1959. Two suspected cases were notified but these were not confirmed following investigations.

Fifteen cases of scarlet fever were notified compared with 19 cases the previous year.

Five cases of measles were notified compared with 10 cases the previous year.

There were no cases of pneumonia notified compared with 1 case in 1959.

The following cases of infectious diseases were notified by the Head Teachers of various schools in the Urban District during the year:-

Chicken Pox ..... 3  
Mumps ..... 1

These diseases are not notifiable.

One case of tuberculosis (pulmonary) was notified, the same as in 1959.

Three cases of tuberculosis were removed from the register in respect of patients who had removed to reside in other areas.



The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and at the end of 1960.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	
Number on register on 1st January, 1960 .....	13	3	9	-	25
Number on register on 31st December, 1960 .....	13	3	7	-	23

One case of tuberculosis was admitted to hospital during the year and 3 cases were discharged.

The following table indicates the number of visits and inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspector in connection with infectious diseases.

Number of visits re infectious diseases .....	56
Number of visits re tuberculosis .....	5
Number of rooms fumigated and disinfected .....	8
Number of cases where disinfectant was used .....	36

#### PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

##### Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

Injections have been given to protect children against diphtheria and whooping cough and the response has been fairly good, but until 100% of the children are protected, cases will occur. Following publicity given to cases and deaths from diphtheria in other areas, a campaign was organised in the County and schools were visited for the purpose of giving diphtheria injections. Parents' consent were obtained and the children were given the injections at school. It appears from these returns that many children had never received any injections at all, but in quite a few cases, the parents had forgotten which injections their children had had during infancy, and after the injections had been given at school, many parents remembered that diphtheria injections had already been given. Most children were also found to have had the booster injections at the ages of 5 and 10 years. It is the duty of all parents to see that their children receive the injections without delay either from their own doctor or at the clinic.

Since April, 1960, babies are being protected against tetanus. This is given at the same time and is included in the same dose as diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic.

The number immunised against these diseases during the year was as follows:-

a) <u>Against diphtheria only</u> .....	Under 5 years .....	1
	Over 5 years .....	20
	Booster injections ...	781
b) <u>Against diphtheria and whooping cough combined</u> -		
	Under 5 years .....	34
	Over 5 years .....	1
c) <u>Against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus</u> -		
	Under 5 years .....	17





Smallpox.

The number of vaccinations carried out during the year was as follows:-

Number of primary vaccinations - Under 5 years .....	21
Over 5 years .....	6
Number of re-vaccinations .....	2

Polionyelitis.

Polionyelitis vaccination has been given throughout the year and in February, 1960, people up to the age of 40 years were included in the group who could be given vaccination at the clinics. The response in persons up to 26 years of age has been good but is by no means 100%. The attendances in the "26 - 40" group has been disappointing except in cases where mothers attend the clinics with their children.

Persons aged 40 years and over may attend their own doctor for the injections as this is given under the National Health Service and has not been made the responsibility of the Local Authority.

Evening sessions are arranged for adults, but these were cancelled during the winter months owing to the fact that only a few persons attended and also there was risk of inclement weather. Evening sessions will be resumed again about March - April, 1961 if there is a demand for this.

The number of persons who were vaccinated against this disease during the year was as follows:-

Under 1 year .....	24
1 - 4 years .....	5
5 - 14 years .....	19
15 - 25 years .....	5
26 - 40 years .....	33
Total .....	<u>86</u>

Number of booster injections given ..... 189

Tuberculosis.

Owing to the fact that the medical staff were concerned with the diphtheria preventive campaign and polionyelitis vaccination, it was not possible to arrange visits to schools to give B.C.G. vaccination. It is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for this to be given in the near future to children of 13 years of age and over attending Secondary Schools. As many young people are prone to tuberculosis, it is hoped that all parents will take advantage of this service and give their consent for their children to be vaccinated.

IMMUNICATIONS SCHEDULE USED IN THE COUNTY.

The ages at which we aim to give the various injections at the County Clinics are as follows:-

Smallpox Vaccination	- at 2 - 3 months. Re-vaccination should be carried out at about 8-9 years.
Triple Antigen (Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus).	- at 3, 4 and 5 months with a booster dose at 18 months. A further booster injection against diphtheria and tetanus is given on entry to school. Another booster dose against diphtheria is given at the age of 9 - 10 years.
Polionyelitis Vaccination	- at 6 and 7 months with a booster injection after an interval of 6 - 7 months. A further injection may be necessary later, but at the moment no arrangements are being made for this.



B.C.G. Vaccination - at 13 years.

Contacts who are examined at the Chest Clinics are given B.C.G. Vaccination as and when necessary.

### Mass Radiography Unit.

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit the Urban District during the year.

### Sewerage.

The arrangement for the disposal of sewage is as reported in previous years, that is by direct discharge of sewage, after screening to the River Conway.

Outline application for planning approval of new (partial treatment) sewage disposal works at Plasyndre have been passed by the Donbighshire Planning Authority with the proviso that the Gwynedd River Board request full treatment of the sewage. Consultations are now progressing between the River Board and the Council regarding this matter.

### Water Supplies.

Water is obtained from Crafnant Lake.

Apart from the hamlet of Tafarn Fedy and some small holdings and farms on the Urban boundary the lake supplies the whole area. Most of the farms have their own private supply, and Tafarn Fedy has its own Spring which supplies 8 houses. During long periods of drought this supply sometimes fails and it is necessary to transport water to the hamlet. This was not necessary during the year. All other parts of the town were well maintained and no complaint was received as to quantity. No sample of the raw water before chlorination was taken.

10 samples of chlorinated water were obtained for bacteriological examination. 6 of these were reported satisfactory Class 1, of the other four samples two were reported as Class 2 unsatisfactory for chlorinated water, and two as Class 3 unsatisfactory for chlorinated water. Investigations made following these reports showed that the dosage of chlorine was insufficient. Increase dosage carried out subsequently with Loribond Comparator tests, and further samples taken showed satisfactory results.

No sample of water was taken for chemical analysis.

The following table gives a detailed list of samples and results of the water taken for bacteriological examination.

No.	Lab. Ref. No.	Name of place where sample was taken.	Date.	Result.
1.	D 7471	Hiraethog R.D.C. Offices Station Road	23.6.60	Class 1 Satisfactory
2.	D 7472	Ferndale, Watling St.	23.2.60	do
3.	E 5803	Clinic, Watling St.	29.12.60	Class 3 Unsatisfactory for chlorinated water
4.	E 5804	50 Cao Person	29.12.60	do
5.	E 5805	26 Cao Tyddyn	29.12.60	Class 2 Unsatisfactory for chlorinated water
6.	E 5806	Welfare Establishment, Station Road	29.12.60	do
7.	E 6025	The Clinic, Watling St.	4.1.61	Class 1 Satisfactory





Water Samples (continued)

No.	Lab. Ref. No.	Name of place where sample was taken.	Date.	Result
8.	E 6026	Welfare Establishment	4.1.61.	Class 1 Satisfactory
9.	E 6027	27 Cae Tyddyn	4.1.61.	do
10.	E 6028	48 Cae Person	4.1.61.	do

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal.

The collection of refuse is carried out by means of one "Karrier" Bantan low loading metal covered vehicle. A weekly collection is maintained throughout the urban area.

The refuse is disposed of at Plas-yn-Dro fields, and is controlled by depositing layers of soil on the tip surface. This work is done approximately every three days by means of a Ferguson tractor with high lift loading shovel. No complaints were received during the year.

Salvage.

Salvage of waste paper and other materials is still carried out. Salvage returns for the financial year ending 31st March, 1961 was as follows:-

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .....	9	13	0	72	7	6
Other Materials .....	3	1	4	76	4	11
	12	15	0	£ 148	12	5

The Inspections and Supervision of Food Supplies.

Number of food premises in the area:- 92

These consist of:-

	Number of premises	No. of visits paid to these premises.
Shops .. .. .	41	79
Bakehouses .. .. .	3	24
Public Houses .. .. .	5	8
Hotels .. .. .	4	16
Cafes ... .. .	5	24
Milk Bars .. .. .	2	11
Bed and Breakfast Accommodation .. .. .	22	10
School Canteens .. .. .	2	16
Other Canteens .. .. .	1	6
Stalls .. .. .	4	24
Vans .. .. .	3	8





The Inspections and Supervision of Food Supplies (Continued)

	Number of premises.	No. of visits paid to these premises.
Sausage Factories (included in butchers' shops)	4	13
Dairies .. .. .	2	10
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	3	174

Note on conditions found at these inspections:-

Most of the premises are kept in a reasonable and satisfactory condition.

The two school canteens and kitchens were found to be well conducted and there is a high standard of hygiene maintained by the staff.

It was not necessary to take any action during the year.

Number of premises where improvements have been carried out - 14

Number of refusals to improve the premises and where action has  
been taken ..... NIL

List of Food Condemned.

<u>Food.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>
Raw Fish	29
Sausages	132
Tinned Meat	143
Tinned Milk	14
Bacon	16
Cheese	12
Cakes	12
Cereal	11
Tinned Fruit	247
Tinned Peas	18
Other Foods	196
Total condemned ...	<u>830</u> lbs.

The method of disposal of condemned foods is by burial.

Food Sampling.

This is carried out under the Food and Drugs Act by the County Council's Chief Inspector. I would thank Mr. Thos. H. Evans for permission to include the following table:-

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their own society. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It became a land of freedom and democracy, where every citizen had the right to participate in the government. The United States has played a leading role in the world, and its influence is felt in every corner of the globe. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a nation to overcome adversity.

Year	Event
1492	Columbus discovers America
1607	First English settlement in America
1776	Declaration of Independence
1787	Constitution signed
1862	Emancipation Proclamation
1865	End of Civil War
1898	Spanish-American War
1901	McKinley assassinated
1913	Roosevelt becomes President
1917	US enters WWI
1933	Roosevelt becomes President
1945	End of WWII
1954	Desegregation of schools
1963	Kennedy assassinated
1968	Nixon becomes President
1973	US withdraws from Vietnam
1976	Reagan becomes President
1981	Iranian Revolution
1989	Soviet Union collapses
1991	Gulf War
1993	Clinton becomes President
1997	Clinton impeached
2001	Bush becomes President
2003	US invades Iraq
2008	Obama becomes President
2011	Arab Spring
2013	US strikes Osama bin Laden
2016	Trump becomes President
2020	COVID-19 pandemic

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Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not Genuine, or Sub-standard.
MILK	11	11	-
Margarine	1	1	-
Ice Cream	1	1	-
Suet	1	1	-
Sausages	1	1	-
Beer	1	1	-
Tincture of Iodine	1	1	-
TOTALS	17	17	-

All the samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

Ice Cream.

Sixteen premises are registered for the sale only of Ice Cream, and one premises for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream. Conditions at the premises were generally found to be satisfactory. It was not necessary to taken any action. Six samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination. All were reported as provisional grade 1.

Milk.

Thirteen samples of milk were sent for bacteriological examination during the year. All samples were reported as satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses. There are three private slaughterhouses in the urban area and licensed by the Council.

In accordance with the requirements of the Slaughterhouse Act 1958 the following report was submitted to the Minister who has appointed October 1st 1961 as the date when construction regulations will apply to the slaughterhouses in the area.



SLAUGHTER HOUSES ACT, 1958  
Section 3

Introduction.

Local Authorities are required under Section 3 (1) of the Act to review, and after consultation with such organisations representing the interests concerned to report to the Minister on:-

- (a) The existing and probable future requirements of their district for slaughter house facilities having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of other persons, and
- (b) the Slaughter house facilities which are, or are likely to become, available to meet those requirements.

This report is therefore based with the above in mind, and in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circular FSH 1/60 which gives guidance and suggestions on the preparation of the reports.

Introduction.

Llanrwst is a small market town of approximately 2,640 population, and is an Urban Area of 1321 acres, situated in the centre of the Conway Valley. From the geographical viewpoint it is ideally situated and serves portions of Nant Conway and Hiraethog Rural District Councils, in effect a population of about 10,000 people. It is also within 12 to 16 miles from the North Wales coastal towns of Llandudno, Colwyn Bay, Conway and Abergale, where there are two public abattoirs.

The district is mainly agricultural in character, the rural areas providing suitable pastures for cattle and especially sheep.

There is an auction cattle market in the town, and three private slaughter houses in operation.

Review of Facilities

The present slaughtering requirements of the district are met by the three existing slaughterhouses, and two slaughterhouses situated at Ty Hir, Pandy Tudur, and Coed Celyn, Betws-y-Coed in the Hiraethog Rural District Council Area, also two slaughterhouses situated at Talybont and Dolwyddelan in the Nant Conway Rural District Council's Area. It appears unlikely that these slaughterhouses will be brought up to the necessary requirements.

The total throughput of the town's slaughterhouses in 1959 was:-

Cattle.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.
222	5644	346	6

Consultations.

Following receipt of the Ministry's Circular FSH 11/58 the Council wrote to the local butchers and auctioneers informing them of the requirements of the Act, pointing out that the existing facilities provided in the town were unsatisfactory, inadequate and not in conformance with the construction requirements. It was also stated that the Council was of the opinion that the time factor was important, and upon the replies given depended the slaughtering policy in Llanrwst and District for the next decade, and the rights of any of the local butchers to own or use a slaughterhouse. The Council suggested that the local butchers should convene a meeting of all bodies concerned, and informed the butchers of their willingness to attend such meeting and give any assistance or advice regarding the Act.



# THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

1780

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ. OF THE BARR.

THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED. BY THE AUTHOR.

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LONDON: Printed by J. JOHNSON, in Pall-mall.

Although generally all the butchers in the town desire to retain their own slaughterhouse facilities little concern seems to have been given to the matter by the trade themselves and a reminder had to be sent to the butchers to obtain their views. Eventually the Council themselves convened a meeting to discuss the matter. This meeting was held on the 10th March, 1960, three of the four butchers were represented and also the auctioneers with members and officials of the Council. Concern by all was expressed of the probable danger of loosing the existing slaughtering facilities as it meant extra cost to the butchers in the transport of live animals, and their return in carcase form to the shops. It was also stated that the butcher would be deprived of the opportunity to buy animals of his particular choice at the local market, a circumstance which also adversely affects the fat stock producers, who support the local market and in turns affects local tradesmen generally.

It was felt that the retention of some of the existing slaughtering facilities, carried out with the necessary improvements to bring one slaughterhouse to the requirements of the regulations was absolutely essential to the trades and town alike. The provision of a suitable general slaughterhouse would cause increased support to the local livestock market, with consequent benefit to the trade of Llanrwst generally as a market town.

One slaughterhouse owner expressed his intention of altering his premises so as to comply with the regulations. One of the other slaughterhouse owners was not present at the meeting and the owner of the remaining slaughterhouse stated that he was not prepared to incur the heavy expense of bringing his house to comply with the requirements.

The butchers present expressed their willingness to co-operate in any reasonable scheme to retain slaughtering facilities in one particular slaughterhouse, and to give support.

The butcher concerned has since the meeting submitted proposals to the Council for the altering of his premises so as to conform to the requirements of the Food & Drugs Acts.

A list of the trades and organisations consulted in connection with the report is appended.

1. R. Parry & Co., Auctioneers, Llanrwst.
2. Mr. J. O. Jones, Butcher, The Hand, Llanrwst.
3. Mr. M. O. Hughes, " The Bull, "
4. Mr. G. F. Kerry, " 7 Watling Street, "
5. Mr. I. Hughes, " 9 Denbigh Street, "
6. Llanrwst Tannery Co. Ltd.
7. Officials of (a) Nant Conway Rural District Council.  
(b) Hiraethog Rural District Council.

The Council representatives also stated that the Council are not prepared and do not propose to provide a new public slaughterhouse, as it is their opinion that it would entail too much expense on the rate-payers, and it is very unlikely that a public slaughterhouse would be self supporting.

#### Classification of Slaughterhouses.

- (1) Premises which already comply with all the requirements of the construction regulations - NIL.
- (2) Premises in use which the authority expect to comply by the recommended date - 1.
- (3) Premises in use which the authority expect not to comply by the recommended date - 2.
- (4) Premises not in use but for which a licence is in force or was in force at some time during the 12 months preceding the submission of the report - NIL.
- (5) Outstanding applications for new slaughterhouse licences - NIL.





Explanation of the Reasons why the Council consider premises included in Group 3 cannot be brought to comply by the recommended date.

1. The Hand.

(a) The layout of the premises is inadequate to permit the proper functioning of slaughtering operations. There is no proper accommodation for hanging of meat apart from the slaughter hall, and hanging space for the emptying and cleansing of stomachs and intestines. There are no facilities for the isolation of meat requiring further inspection, or accommodation for the retention of meat unfit for human consumption. No accommodation is provided where employees can change their clothes.

(b) The natural and artificial lighting is inadequate.

(c) The general repair of the slaughtering premises including lairs is unsatisfactory, and the floors, walls, ceilings, doors are not suitable to allow efficient cleansing of surfaces, and to minimise lodgement of dirt.

Taking into consideration the amount of slaughtering at present carried on at the premises the expense necessary to bring the premises to the required standard is prohibitive.

2. Kerry's Slaughterhouse.

(a) The layout of the premises is inadequate to permit the proper functioning of slaughtering operations. There is no proper accommodation for hanging of meat apart from the slaughter hall, and hanging space for the emptying and cleansing of stomachs and intestines. There are no facilities for the isolation of meat requiring further inspection, or accommodation for the retention of meat unfit for human consumption. No accommodation is provided where employees can change their clothes.

(b) The natural and artificial lighting is inadequate.

(c) The general repair of the slaughtering premises including lairs is unsatisfactory, and the floors, walls, ceilings, doors are not suitable to allow efficient cleansing of surfaces, and to minimise lodgement of dirt.

There is no water closet accommodation and facilities for washing of hands etc. for employees.

The premises as a whole lack accommodation and are in general disrepair and unsatisfactory and not conducive to hygienic and efficient cleansing of surfaces. Taking into consideration the amount of slaughtering at present carried on at the premises the expense necessary to bring the premises to the required standard is prohibitive.

Recommended Date - November 1<sup>st</sup> 1961

Which the Authority recommend should be the day appointed by the Minister for the Construction Regulations to apply to the Slaughterhouses in their area.

Reasons why this date is chosen.

To allow the owner of the Slaughterhouse time to bring the premises to the standards required.

General.

This report, if accepted and approved by the Council is to be forwarded to the Minister together with an accompanying appendix setting out the particulars of each of the slaughter houses in question including premises Classification (2) which are expected to comply by the recommended date and a summary of the necessary works to bring the slaughterhouse to standard.



The following requirements are therefore necessary:-

- (1) a certified copy of the authority's resolution approving the report for submission to the Minister,
- (2) a copy of the newspaper or newspapers in which the notice of the submission of the report appears, or a certified copy of the notice with particulars of the newspapers in which it was published,
- (3) a list of the persons to whom copies of this notice are issued.





# CLASSIFICATION PARTICULARS

PREMISES		THE BULL, ANCASTER SQUARE	THE HAND, ANCASTER SQUARE	KERRY'S SCHOOL BANK ROAD
a. CLASS		B	C	C
b. IF PUBLIC		No	No	No
c. NAME AND ADDRESS OF OCCUPIER		Morris Owen Hughes, The Bull, Ancaster Square.	John Owen Jones, The Hand, Ancaster Square.	George Frederick Kerry ) Ogwen Kerry ) 7 Watling Street.
d. Approximate Area of Site		550 sq. yds.	560 sq. yds.	166 sq. yds.
e. Floors. Areas of 1. COVERED LAIRAGE.		544 sq. ft.	900 sq. ft.	320 sq. ft.
2. SLAUGHTER HALL/S		202 "	148 "	220 "
3. HANGING SPACE.		220 "	NIL (Shop only)	NIL
4. CHILL ROOM		100 "	150 sq. ft.	30 sq. ft.
5. OTHER WORKROOMS		-	400 "	60 "
f. Grazing Land 1. AREA		5 Acres	3.2 acres	1.80 acres
2. ADDRESS		Gwydr Meadows	Plas Isaf	School Bank Road
3. PROXIMITY TO SLAUGHTER HOUSE		1 Mile	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mile	Adjoining Slaughter Hse
g. Summary of Works required to enable slaughter house to comply with the construction regulations by the recommended date.	See below		Not applicable	Not applicable

Summary of Works required to enable the Slaughterhouse at the Bull Ancaster Square to comply with the construction regulations by the recommended date.

The use of the existing cattle slaughterhall should cease, and the hall used for hanging space, chill, and preparation rooms only. The existing scalding and boiling room should be adopted for the employees' Mess room.

The existing sheep slaughterhall should be adapted for an all purpose slaughterhall according to the recommendations below. The open sheds opposite adapted as gut, hide and skin rooms. Suspect and condemned meat room should be adapted from one of the existing cattle lairs. All other lairs to be brought up to the required standards, and the lower portion of the yard resurfaced.





Specification of Works to Bull Slaughter House.

Slaughter Hall, Hanging Room and Waiting Pen.

Item.

1. Cut opening in the division stone wall between lairs and slaughter hall and form new opening.  
  
Provide and fix new sliding steel door and rails.
2. Form new division walls in slaughter hall as shown on plan to provide waiting pen and separate hanging space. Walls to be  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " brick with opening for doors.  
  
Provide and fix two new sliding steel door and rails as before.
3. Provide and fix one cattle stunning pen as shown on plan.
4. Take up existing slaughterhouse brick floor, excavate to new levels, and form 6" new concrete non slip granolithic floor with falls to trapped gullies.
5. Hack out existing slaughter hall walls to form key for cement-rendering, and render all wall surfaces to ceiling level in two coats cement and sand to a smooth finish. Walls to be white tiled or painted 3 coats white paint finishing coat to be gloss.
6. Provide and fix  $\frac{3}{4}$ " cold water tap inside slaughter hall.
7. Take out existing boiler and re-erect in slaughter hall in convenient position.
8. Underdraw ceilings with plasterboard and finish with scrim and set coat plaster.  
  
and
9. Cut away floor joists "floor to form headroom for cattle dressing hoist and electric saw. All floor to be removed between rolled steel joists and form new  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " cement rendered walls as before on joists to roof height so as to close lofts from slaughter hall, cement render, paint or tile as before.
10. Provide electric light to Slaughter hall, new waiting pen and hanging space to Slaughter House Act requirements.
11. Remove all timber doors and frames to slaughter hall. Provide and fix new steel sliding doors - 3.
12. Provide and fix new steel window to slaughter hall, and build up in 9" brick new wall in place of existing sliding door with new reduced door opening as shown on plan.
13. Provide and fix one new dressing hoist to approved pattern.
14. Provide and fix one electric saw to approved pattern.
15. Provide and fix one set of cattle rails and supporting plan to approved pattern.
16. Provide and fix one set of small rails and supporting plan to approved pattern.
17. Provide and fix 2 drinking bowls and fittings in waiting pens.
18. All doors, windows, frames to receive two coats of paint (one flat and one gloss coat) of approved colour.



Lairages, Gut, Hide and Skin Rooms,  
Condemned and Suspect Meat Room,  
Extra Hanging Space and Mess Room.

1. Render and treat all wall surfaces as specified before.
2. Underdraw all ceilings and plaster as before.
3. Take up and relay to new levels all floors as before.
4. Paint all timber surfaces as before.
5. Provide sufficient artificial electric lighting for each room and improve on natural lighting and ventilation as shown on plan.
6. To Gut, Hide and Skin rooms, build new front walls with doors and windows as per plan and render as before.

Sanitary Accommodation.

1. Properly re render walls and ceilings as before.
2. Provide towels, soap, and First Aid Facilities as specified in the Act.
3. Provide Steel Cabinets in Mess Room to store clothes.
4. Provide electric light as before.

Bins.

Provide suitable number of galvanized dustbins with covers.



Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed (if known)	154	NIL	NIL	2706	287	NIL
Number inspected	142	NIL	NIL	2109	237	NIL
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	NIL	NIL	87	9	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	11.2%	NIL	NIL	4.1%	3.7%	NIL
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Generalised and totally condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Details of Meat Condemned

<u>Beef</u>	<u>1b.</u>
(a) Complete Carcasses .....	NIL
(b) Part Carcasses and Organs .....	164
OXEN      Localised Tuberculosis .....	NIL
16 parts OXEN      Other diseases .....	164

<u>Pork</u>	
(a) Complete Carcasses .....	NIL
(b) Part Carcasses and Organs .....	46
Parts      Localised Tuberculosis .....	NIL
9 Parts      Other diseases .....	46





Veal

(a) Complete Carcasses ..... NIL  
(b) Part Carcasses and Organs ..... NIL  
Complete Carcasses ..... NIL

Mutton and Lamb.

(a) Complete Carcasses ..... NIL  
(b) 87 Part Carcasses and Organs ..... 201

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED                      3 cwt. 2 qtr. 19lb.

Offensive Trades.

Premises established as Offensive Trades at the end of 1960

Fellmonger ..... 1

The premises are well conducted and maintained.

There is also one fried fish shop. One shop was closed during the year. The shops were periodically visited and inspections showed that the premises were clean. No action had to be taken.

Smoke Abatement.

No action was necessary and no complaints were received.

Rodent Control.

Infestations of rats and mice in the district were generally of a minor nature. The sewers and refuse tip are subject to constant supervision and are treated twice a year.

Sewer manholes test baited ..... 206  
Sewer manholes poison treated ..... 62  
Treatments carried out on tip ..... 4

Licensed Premises.

The sanitary conditions at the 9 licensed premises within the area were generally satisfactory. No action was necessary.

Camping.

There are two camping sites within the Urban District consisting of five caravans, occupied during the summer months only. The sites are served with the town's water, but are not connected to the town's sewer. The refuse is collected weekly. Sanitary conditions on the sites have been satisfactory.

Public Conveniences.

The Council's public conveniences in Ancaster Square, Plas-yn-Dre, Station Road and the Recreation Ground are cleansed and disinfected daily.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1959.

The total number of factories and bakehouses in the Urban District is 37 and comprise:-

3 Bakeries and Confectioners.	1 Dressmakers.
7 Cycle and Motor Workshops.	1 Blacksmith.
1 Toy Manufacturer.	1 Monumental Mason.
1 Fellmonger.	1 Gas Depot.
2 Printing Works.	3 Bootmakers.
6 Joiners Workshops.	6 Miscellaneous.
1 Aerated Water Works	1 Wool Store.
1 Creamery.	

# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

SCOTLAND

IN

SEVEN VOLUMES

THE SECOND

PART

OF THE HISTORY

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Part I of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	36	42	5	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	36	42	5	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of cases of which defects were found				Number of cases which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	6	NIL	NIL	NIL





PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outworks  
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work.  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list requ- ired by Sec. 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosec- utions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.,						
) Cleaning						
) and						
) Washing						
Household linen						
Lace, lace cur- tains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hang- ings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and Steel anchors & grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, Latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						



PART VIII OF THE ACT (Contd)

Outwork  
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec.110(1) (c) (2)	Section 110		Section 111		
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and Sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas Stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL						



### Housing.

The building of twenty new Council houses to replace individually unfit houses was commenced in August. These houses should be ready for occupation in June, 1961. One new house was built by private enterprise.

Three houses were closed as unfit for human habitation.

### House Purchase and Housing Act 1959.

Ten applications for Standard Grants were received; six premises have been brought up to the standards of the Act. In the remaining four cases works of improvement is progressing.

No discretionary grant was made.

### Housing Statistics.

#### 1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

(a) Total number of houses inspected formally for defects  
(under Public Health and Housing Acts) ..... 49

(b) Number of inspections for the purpose ..... 89

#### 2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices ..... 48

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in the  
consequence of informal action by the Local Authority  
or their Officers ..... 2

#### 3. (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 ..... NIL

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts ..... NIL

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which  
notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 6

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were  
remedied after service of formal notices ..... 4

(a) By owners ..... 4

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..... NIL

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the  
Housing Act, 1936 ..... NIL

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936... NIL





Summary of inspections, visits etc. made by the Public Health Inspector  
during the year.

Dwelling houses (under Public Health and Housing Acts) .....	49
Re-inspections .....	89
Housing conditions, overcrowding .....	6
Water Supply .....	72
Drainage .....	74
Ditches and water courses .....	12
Accumulation of Refuse .....	2
Tents, vans, sheds .....	12
Schools .....	8
Places of entertainment .....	5
Offensive Trades .....	2
Rodent Control .....	68
Disinfestation of houses .....	4
Infectious disease enquiries .....	47
Dairies .....	4
Disinfections .....	8
Ice Cream premises .....	12
Food premises .....	423
Interviews .....	83
Water Samples .....	10
Miscellaneous .....	71
Number of nuisance of defects found .....	61
Number of Informal Notices served .....	25
Number of Statutory Notices served .....	2
Number of Notices complied with at the end of 1960 .....	19
Number of nuisances abated at the end of 1960 .....	129
Legal proceedings .....	1



## Care of the Aged.

Several visits were paid to aged persons requiring care and attention. With the assistance of the Health Visitor and the District Nurse a great deal has been done to help these people. Often after the house had been cleaned by a home help, the home was more comfortable and it was possible for the aged to remain in their own home.

## Schools.

The position is the same as previously reported.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Laboratory Service.

The Public Health Laboratory is at Conway, and samples of water, milk and ice-cream are sent there for bacteriological examination. Other types of bacteriological examinations are carried out there to aid in the diagnosis of illness, e.g. food poisoning, scarlet fever, meningitis, etc.

### Ambulance Service.

This service is controlled by the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham, but Denbigh, Llanrwst and Llangernyw ambulances are under the jurisdiction of the Ambulance Sub-Station at Colwyn Bay.

The following is given for the information of the Council and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage covered during the year.

Name of Ambulance Station	Denbigh.	Ruthin.	Llanrwst.	Llangernyw.	Cerrig -y- Drudion.	Totals.
Number of cases conveyed .....	2,640	2,424 and 450 by Voluntary Ambulance	114	1,986	86	7,780
Total Mileage .....	31,264	28,830 and 7,781 by Voluntary Ambulance	3,608	24,830	3,737	100,050
Number of ambulances per station .....	1	2	1	1	1	6
Whether manned by voluntaty or by full-time personnel.	Both	Both	Voluntary	Full-Time	Voluntary.	

### Sitting Case Cars (Taxis)

<u>No. of Journeys.</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>	<u>Total Mileage.</u>
1,408	4,164	69,391





Mental Health Service.

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

This clinic is held at the Drill Hall, Llanrwst, on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday mornings each month with Surgeons from Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attending once every 3 months. A clinic is also held at Colwyn Bay on alternate Thursdays with Surgeons from Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attending once every 3 months.

Clinics are also held weekly at hospitals in Colwyn Bay, Rhyl and Llandudno.

Veneral Diseases Clinics.

These clinics are held at hospitals in Llandudno, Wrexham, Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph.

School Ophthalmic Clinic.

This clinic is held at Llanrwst Clinic once a month by appointment.

Child Guidance Clinic.

This clinic is held at Bod Difyr, Cefn Road, Colwyn Bay, on Wednesday and Friday all day.

Family Planning Clinic.

This clinic is held at Nant-y-Glyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay, from 2.30 - 3.30 p.m. every Monday.

Chest Clinics.

Patients from the Urban District usually attend the Chest Clinics held weekly at Llandudno and Rhyl hospitals.

Infant Welfare Clinic.

This clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon at the Clinic, Watling Street, and the attendance during the year was as follows:-

<u>Under 1 year</u>		1 - 2 years.	2 - 5 years.	Total Visits.
1st Visits.	re Visits			
130	842	385	612	1969

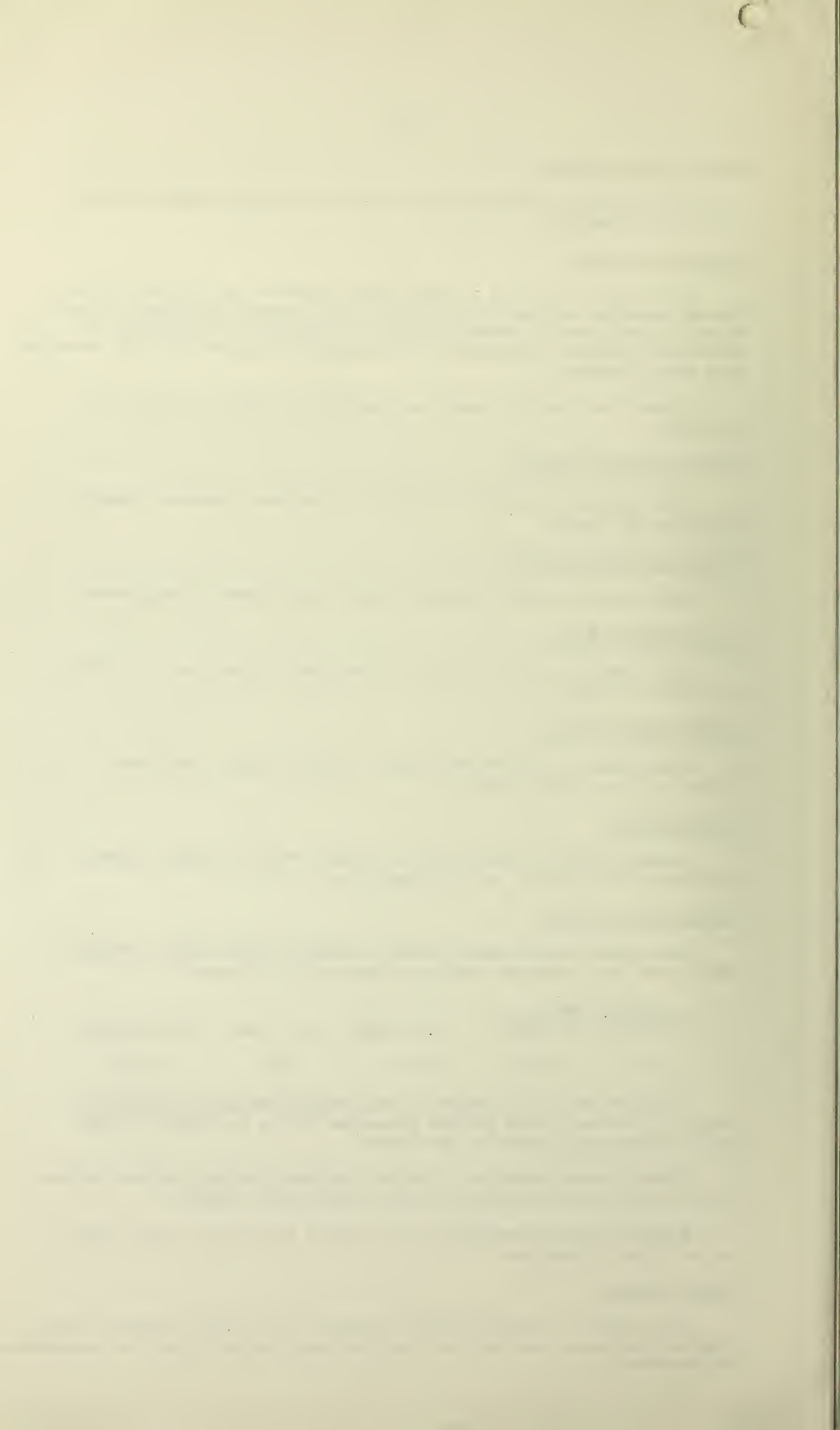
Transport has been arranged to take mothers and babies from Capel Garmon to Llanrwst Infant Welfare Clinic and during the year 48 mothers and 78 babies were carried to the Clinic.

These figures, which were given by the County Medical Officer, include babies from the Rural District who also attend these clinics.

Welfare Foods are available at the clinic during the clinic session and on Friday afternoons.

Dental Clinics.

This clinic is held as and when required at the Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst, and cases are referred from the Infant Welfare Clinic for examination and treatment.



The following figures show the number of cases treated during the year:-

Number examined .....	4
Number requiring treatment ..	4
Number treated .....	4
Number completed treatment ...	-

Nursing Services.

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the urban district:-

Health Visitor.

Mrs. E. Morris (nee Foulkes), The Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst.  
Tel. No. Llanrwst 345.

Mrs. Morris also covers part of Hiraethog and Aled Rural Districts.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Miss M. Thomas, 21 Severn Road, Colwyn Bay.

Miss Thomas also covers the Western half of the County.

District Nurse.

Nurse G. Llewelyn, Maes Teg, Station Road, Llanrwst. Tel. No. 140

Domestic Help Service.

The number of domestic helps employed in the District during the year was 1.

The number of cases where domestic help was provided was as follows:-

Chronic Sick and Aged .....	1
Others .....	2
Total .....	3

